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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: AUSTRALIAN SHEEP INDUSTRY

FRENCH FRUIT CROPS DAMAGED

The cherry and peach crops of France have been damaged to the extent of about 50 per cent and grapes about 10 per cent by recent cold weather and storms, according to a cable received in the Department of Agriculture from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London, based upon advice from Consul Frost at Marseilles. Damage to apricots, pears and prunes was only slight, according to the Consul, while almonds and olives suffered almost no injury. Mr. Foley states that the frost damage did not extend to Sicily, but no information is yet available as to conditions in other neighboring regions.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The first British butter market report since April 30 shows prices on May 20 as being slightly under the April 30 level, and well under the New York figures for last week. Montreal prices for May 20 were 8 cents below New York. The British bacon market as of that date reported prices, especially on American bacon, considerably above the April 30 level as the result of depleted supplies during the strike period. In Germany, lard prices rose somewhat while hogs were lower. Danube grain prices as of May 6 were above the level of April 5, but under the positions of the intervening weeks. See pages 694, 696, and 727.

SHEEP INCREASING IN AUSTRALIA

Sheep in Australia were estimated at about 90,000,000 head in 1925 against 83,083,000 head for 1924. The largest number reported for any year was 106,421,000 head in 1891, a figure conceded to be too large for the carrying capacity of the land. While further slight increases are looked for, the development of the meat export industry is expected to prevent overstocking. Wool production in 1926 is expected to reach 750,000,000 pounds in the grease against about 737,000,000 pounds in 1925 and 676,681,000 pounds for 1924. Both sheep and wool figures for 1925 and 1926 are unofficial estimates. See page 700.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S

CEREAL CROPS

Spring sowings

Spring sowings are practically completed in all countries. The United Kingdom and the northern half of Sweden were delayed on account of cold and unsettled weather but sowings will be completed this week.

Growing conditions

Temperature in the prairie provinces of Canada was 3.6 degrees warmer than normal for the week ending May 16 with good rains at the beginning of the week according to a telegram received by the United States Weather Bureau.

Weather conditions in Europe for the past few weeks have been generally favorable for the growth of the cereal crops except in Bulgaria, Italy and England and Wales according to cables just received from the International Institute of Agriculture. The condition of all of the grain crops in France is about average although slightly below the condition at this time last year. In Rumania the weather has been favorable to the crops and yields this year are expected to be larger than last year. In Russia also the yields of winter cereals are expected to be better than last year. The weather in Hungary and Czechoslovakia has been favorable to wheat although Hungary heading has been delayed by cold weather. In Italy, too much rain in the northern and central parts and drought in the south have injured the grain somewhat but yields are still expected to be above average. In Bulgaria rain is needed while in England and Wales too much rain has been detrimental to the crops. No recent report is available for Spain or Germany where conditions previously reported were favorable. Much needed rains were received in Algeria and Tunis during the latter part of April.

Conditions in Argentina and Australia have been favorable for the preparation of the crop. The Weather Bureau learned by cable that in the grain-producing sections of Argentina there was a rather sharp reaction to cooler weather for the week ending May 17, the temperature averaging 8° or 9° lower than the preceding week. The average temperature in the northern wheat zone was 50° and in the southern 46°, being in both cases 6° below normal. There were a few light showers in the north, but no rain was reported in southern districts. Plentiful rains were reported the week preceding and heavy rainfall the latter part of April in the northern wheat zone. Wheat sowing usually takes place from June to July in the northern zone and July to August in the southern zone. Good rains in the agricultural districts of Australia the last of April were beneficial for ploughing and wheat sowing.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1924-26

Crop and country	1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
WHEAT (winter)	acres	acres	acres	acres	Per cent
Total, 17 countries	102,343	114,267	112,016	115,913	103.5
Yugoslavia	3,382	4,244	4,382	4,178	95.3
Total, 18 countries	106,925	118,511	116,398	120,091	103.2

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1924- 1926, cont'd.

Crop and country	: Average: : : 1926 : : 1909-13: 1924 : 1925 : Prelim- : Per cent 1926 is : a/ : : : inary : of 1925
WHEAT	: 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1 000 : Per cent
Winter and spring	: acres : acres : acres : acres :
France	: 16,500: 16,620: 13,754: 13,459: 97.9
Czechoslovakia	: 1,718: 1,497: 1,526: 1,541: 101.0
Bulgaria	: 2,409: 2,462: 2,503: 2,535: 101.3
India	: 29,224: 31,181: 31,794: 29,899: 94.0
North Africa b/	: 6,531: 7,061: 7,459: 7,852: 105.3
Total, 7 countries	: 56,382: 55,821: 57,033: 55,286: 96.9
RYE	: : : : :
Total, 13 countries	: 26,559: 24,492: 25,614: 24,872: 97.1
Yugoslavia	: 732: 483: 492: 411: 83.5
Total, 14 countries	: 27,391: 24,975: 26,106: 25,283: 96.8

a/ Where changes in boundaries have occurred as a result of the world war, estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries.

b/ Algeria, Tunis and Morocco.

CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925

Crop and country	: 1924 : 1925 : Per cent 1925 : : : is of 1924
WHEAT	: 1,000 bushels : 1,000 bushels : Per cent
Total, 41 countries	: 2,785,755 : 2,961,907 : 106.3
Ireland	: 1,192 : 881 : 73.9
France, revised	: 281,179 : 329,082 : 117.0
Total, 43 countries	: 3,068,126 : 3,291,870 : 107.3
Estimated world total excluding Russia	: 3,098,000 : 3,320,000 : :
RYE	: : : :
Total, 28 countries	: 729,739 : 1,006,725 : 138.0
Estimated world total excluding Russia	: 743,000 : : :
BARLEY	: : : :
Total, 38 countries	: 1,057,166 : 1,256,391 : 118.6
Ireland	: 5,853 : 6,276 : 107.2
Total, 39 countries	: 1,063,019 : 1,262,667 : 118.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia	: 1,207,000 : : :
OATS	: : : :
Total, 36 countries	: 3,591,527 : 3,370,609 : 107.8
Ireland	: 52,502 : 60,148 : 114.6
Total, 37 countries	: 3,644,029 : 3,930,757 : 107.9
Estimated world total excluding Russia	: 3,675,000 : : :

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

CEREALS CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925, cont'd

Crop and country	1924	1925	Per cent 1925 is of 1924
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Total, 21 countries	3,199,164	3,852,376	120.4
Estimated world total excluding Russia	3,213,000		

SUGAR BEETS

The International Institute of Agriculture reports the sugar beet acreage in 8 European countries as being 9.0 per cent greater than in 1925. These countries last year accounted for about 73 per cent of the total European sugar-beet acreage harvested. The estimates reported by the Institute are for the most part those of the Sugar Associations of the various countries. As compared with Licht's preliminary estimates of April 29, for these countries, just received in the department, the Sugar Associations' figures show a greater increase. Licht's report indicating an increase of only 2.6 per cent over last year. A summary of the Sugar Associations' figures is given below:

Country	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Acreage 4 countries previously reported a/	3,018,000	3,269,700	108.3
New estimates received:			
England b/	54,750	128,500	234.7
Sweden c/	100,000	11,000	11.0
Italy	138,400	205,000	148.1
Poland	425,000	460,000	108.2
Total, 8 countries	3,736,150	4,074,200	109.0

a/ Includes Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Russia.

b/ Official estimate. c/ Probable area. See page 723 for details.

Licht's preliminary estimate of the European sugarbeet acreage is slightly higher than his forecast of March 31. Total acreage is now placed at 5,387,000 acres an increase of 2.1 per cent over his final estimate of 5,274,000 acres for last year. Revisions occur in Germany, Sweden, Italy and unspecified countries and are as follows:

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

SUGAR BEETS: Prel. estimate by Licht of areas in certain European countries,
1925-1926

Country	1925-26		1926-27		Per cent
	Final	Forecast	Preliminary	1926-27 is	
	estimate	March 31	est. April 29	of 1925-26	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent	
Germany	906,274	860,000	877,000	96.8	
Sweden	99,611	79,000	74,000	74.3	
Italy	128,000	198,000	210,000	164.1	
Other countries.....	4,140,054	4,213,000	4,226,000	102.1	
Total Europe	5,273,939	5,350,000	5,387,000	102.1	

Sugar cane in the Union of South Africa has benefited greatly from heavy rains during March, according to a trade paper dated March 31. Present condition of the cane indicates a crop for the 1926-27 season equal to or exceeding the record crop of 239,463 short tons produced in 1925-26.

COTTON

Private reports from Egypt state that good weather has favored the development of the plant, but there is some danger of a water shortage.

In Brazil during the first ten days of April the weather in the cotton-growing regions was generally warm and rainy, although it varied widely, reports Consul General Dawson at Rio de Janeiro. The state of the crop was generally good. Information from the north indicated an excellent harvest.

In Greece the outlook during the latter part of April for the 1926 crop was favorable, reports G. E. Zilcosta, Clerk to the Trade Commissioner at Athens. It is estimated that the area cultivated this year in the district of Levadia, the most important cotton growing region of Greece is 10 - 20 per cent larger than in 1925.

The crop in Turkestan has been damaged by scarcity of water, reports the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, quoting from the Soviet press. The Fergana Valley is especially affected. Additional irrigation measures have been undertaken which have proved inadequate.

World Cotton Crop

Revisions have been made in estimates of cotton production in several countries since the publication of the table on world cotton production in the issue of March 22, and some new estimates have been received. These revisions do not change the estimated world total production of 27,800,000 bolls for 1925-26, however, since reductions in the estimates of some countries are offset by increases in others. Details of estimates received up to the present time are given on page 723.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

Hogs and pork

GERMAN PORK MARKET IRREGULAR: An irregular tone characterized the German pork market for the week ended May 19, according to W. A. Schoenfeld, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Hog prices at Berlin continued their recent upward movement, while lard at Hamburg registered a slight decline. Hog receipts were heavier. See page 727.

GERMAN PORK SUPPLIES SMALLER IN MARCH: Receipts and slaughterings of hogs in Germany during April were lower than for both the preceding month and for April 1925, according to preliminary figures cabled from W. A. Schoenfeld, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Lard imports were also lower than in March, but bacon imports showed an increase. Hog receipts at 14 markets reached only 188,000 head against 258,000 head for March 1926 and 241,000 in April 1925. April slaughterings at 36 points totaled 247,000 head, a decrease of 81,000 head and 50,000 head below the preceding month and April 1925, respectively. Lard imports, at 21,138,000 pounds, were 2,955,000 pounds less than for March, but 1,120,000 pounds above April 1925. Foreign bacon was received in April to the extent of 1,764,000 pounds. That figure was an increase of 19,000 pounds over the preceding month and of 390,000 pounds over April of last year.

Sheep and wool

LONDON WOOL SALES TO BE RESUMED: Wool sales at London will be resumed June 1, according to cabled advices as of May 17 from Edward A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Sales of sheep skins will reopen June 3. Settlement of the dockers' and Transport Workers' strikes has resulted in the fixing of the above dates for the reopening of wool auctions.

EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKETS QUIET: QUOTATIONS WELL UNDER NEW YORK

Butter prices in the principal European markets following the general strike in Great Britain showed comparatively little change on May 21 from those of April 30 when complete reports were last received. On the whole, the New York market shows the greatest strength, the quotation on 92 score butter having risen from 39 cents to 41 cents while Danish in London shows a slight decline from the equivalent of 38.9 cents to 38.1 cents. Colonial was generally a shade lower at 36 to 37 cents. European markets apparently are absorbing present supplies at prices sufficiently high to make effective the eight cent tariff. Montreal quotations, for the first time quoted in the summary statement on page 727, are lower than New York by just the amount of the tariff.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS.

PRUNE OUTLOOK SATISFACTORY IN FRANCE AND YUGOSLAVIA: Although not yet entirely safe from frost damage, prospects for the new Yugoslavia prune crop at the close of April were very satisfactory, according to a cable received in the Department of Agriculture from Agricultural Commissioner Haas in Vienna. The trees came through the winter in good condition and cold March weather prevented early blossoming thereby greatly reducing the frost hazard. Blossoming, which was reported to have been heavy, was finished in the low lying districts by the end of April, and trees were in full bloom in the higher sections. Light night frosts caused some damage to nut trees, but prune trees were not affected, according to Mr. Haas. Diseases were reported as affecting trees in a small area, but the damage up to the end of April was considered insignificant. While it is still too early to give a reliable estimate of the coming crop, the American Consul, K. S. Patton, at Belgrade, considers 380,000 to 935,000 short tons of plums as a fair expectation unless unfavorable conditions develop later, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture through Mr. Charles A. Livengood, the American Trade Commissioner at Rome. This would be about an average of the 1921-22-23 crops.

All indications point to an abundant prune crop in southwest France this year, according to a mid-April report received by the Department of Agriculture from Consul Lucien J. Heminger at Bordeaux. Conditions during the blossoming period in the producing areas were very favorable. The blossoms were exceptionally abundant and the season is estimated to be from three weeks to a month ahead of normal. Some fear was felt of frosts which have occurred as late as early May but a frost sufficiently heavy to damage budding fruit on trees so far advanced would be most unusual, especially if the leaves were sufficiently developed to afford some degree of protection. Frosts occurring at that time of the year usually only affect plant growth near the ground.

BERMUDA CELERY MOVING TO NEW YORK: The Department of Agriculture of Bermuda estimates the 1926 celery crop at 30,000 crates, of two bushels each, from an acreage of 62 1/2 acres, according to a report of May 8, from Vice Consul E. C. Merrel at Hamilton, Bermuda. The Vice Consul states that Bermuda celery is grown exclusively for the New York market and that 1,000 crates of the present crop, which is of an unusually high quality, had already been shipped, selling in New York at \$6.50 per crate.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D.

HEAVY EGYPTIAN ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of Egyptian onions afloat for the United States now total 97,150 bags, or approximately 783 carloads, according to cabled information received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Geist at Alexandria. Of this amount, 35,000 bags are on board the steamer Amarna, originally reported due May 19, but according to press reports now scheduled to arrive about May 25. The remaining shipments consist of 9,040 bags on the steamer Van Duren, due to discharge 3,000 bags at Boston on June 3, and 53,110 bags on the steamer Ossa, which carries 24,250 bags billed for Boston and 28,860 billed for New York. The Ossa carries the largest cargo this season and will arrive at Boston about June 4. The steamer River Hudson with 27,000 bags, expected to arrive in New York May 15 is not included in the above afloat figures.

While the above reports indicate continued heavy movement of Egyptian onions toward the United States, it should be stated that an important share of recent arrivals from Egypt have been re-shipped to Cuba and other markets outside of the United States. Reports also indicate that a substantial part of the actual imports through New York have been distributed to other terminal markets in this country. This is a comparatively new development in the handling of Egyptian arrivals that started last year, and it is expected that this year an even wider distribution will occur.

SHIPMENTS OF TRUCK CROPS FROM MEXICAN WEST COAST INCREASING: Shipments of fresh vegetables from Sinaloa and Nayarit on the west coast of Mexico are breaking all previous records in spite of losses due to unfavorable weather conditions, insect pests and blight, according to a report of April 20 from Consul H. C. Dann at Nogales, Sonora. The consul states there has been a ready market for the products with good prices. Shipments recorded at the Nogales Consulate during the first quarter of 1925 and 1926 are given below. It must be remembered, however, that these figures refer to those recorded at Nogales only and do not include shipments to the United States certified elsewhere, or shipments going to Canada and other parts of Mexico. The consul added that shipments of tomatoes were still heavy while other vegetables were entering their seasonal decline.

Crop	First quarter	First quarter
	1925	1926
	Car loads	Car loads
Lettuce	21	68
Green peppers	54	115
Green peas	191	546
Tomatoes	734	1,532
All others and mixed lots	79	50
Total	1,129	2,341

THE APRIL WHEAT SITUATION IN THE DANUBE BASIN

The wheat market in the Danube countries up to the end of March was unusually dull and inactive, according to a report from G. C. Haas, American Agricultural Commissioner at Vienna. During April, however, business revived somewhat, particularly in good grades of wheat and rye and also in corn. The price of wheat in Vienna increased 3 per cent from April 1 to April 21, and then declined, the prices registering a 4 per cent decrease May 6th compared with April 21. The price movement in general followed changes on the world market. Field work, which reduced market supplies, is mentioned by the trade as a local factor influencing the higher price level. Notwithstanding the somewhat better market tendency, prices remain relatively low.

The future market position, until the new crop reaches the market, will be influenced to a very large measure by the development of the new crop. Changes in area planted in the Danube countries are not likely to constitute a market factor, because of the fact that changes as compared with last year in all probability will be of no significant size.

Stocks of the old crop will probably have little influence on the market. Carryover, according to trade estimates, will be small and of little consequence. On the other hand, supplies of the old crop are estimated to be large enough to cover requirements until the new crop is available. There is, however, some probability that, because of the shortage of better grades of wheat, the stocks of the higher qualities will not be sufficient to meet requirements between now and the harvest.

Winter cereals in Danube countries are in a satisfactory condition. It is true, however, that the development of winter seeds was somewhat delayed by the unfavorable March weather. Some reports during March indicated that spring planting had been retarded, because of unfavorable weather conditions. These reports, however, were considered of little significance since it was generally believed that some delay in planting would tend to reduce the subsequent frost hazards, when the grain was in a more advanced state of development. Recent rains throughout the Danube basin are regarded as very favorable for the crops. Some reports from Austria and Hungary indicate that the rye is thin and that the development is not wholly satisfactory.

RUMANIA

There is no doubt that considerable quantities of grain remain in Rumania for export; how much remains, is difficult to say. Grain business during February and March, in spite of some artificial attempts to revive it, has remained very dull. No transactions of significant size took place. Since the beginning of April, however, a revival set in, and prices increased. Business, as in other Danube countries, became more satisfactory for three weeks, whereas the last week again shows a quiet picture with slight decline in prices. Yet business maintained somewhat above the March level.

THE APRIL WHEAT SITUATION IN THE DANUBE BASIN, CONT'D.

YUGOSLAVIA

After a long period of exceedingly dull business on the grain and flour market some revival set in at the beginning of April and prices increased. Demand for Yugoslavian corn came from Middle Europe up the Danube, from Italy, and from the north-west European and Scandinavian ports, which took Yugoslavian corn via Braila. During the week of May 6, however, the market was again quiet and prices declined somewhat.

HUNGARY

After a continued slow market for about three months, the Hungarian markets about the first of April also showed a firm tendency with an upward movement of prices in all kinds of grain, including corn. Business was lively, and the turnover was satisfactory. Since the week of May 1, the market has been quiet, and prices have declined slightly.

The commercial treaty between Austria and Hungary, which has not yet been ratified, stipulates a reduction in the Austrian flour import duty of about 50 per cent. This has produced considerable anxiety in the Austrian milling circles and not much satisfaction on the Hungarian side. It is probable that the effect of the prospective duty reduction on the milling industries in both countries will be of little consequence.

BULGARIA

This country has been very unfortunate during the last few years, as far as cereal production is concerned. In 1924 the crop was a failure, so that they were obliged to import. The 1925 crop, on the other hand, was an exceptionally good one, leaving Bulgaria in a position to export considerable quantities, but they failed to take advantage of the opportunity of their early harvest and export early. Farmers held back their crop in order to secure higher prices, which was in some measure partly due to the unhappy advice they received from the government. The government later attempted to relieve the situation by reducing export taxes and otherwise facilitating the grain movement, but the season was too well advanced and their efforts were for the greater part without avail.

During February and March of 1926, business continued very dull. At the beginning of April, however, a livelier tendency set in. Prices increased till April 20, then a slight backward movement came, along with a decrease in business.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The sliding scale wheat and wheat flour duties, which were effective again in March, remained in force for April, and were abolished for May in consequence of higher price level during April. According to an order of the Czech government, dated April 15, 1926, the import of cereals and flour is

THE APRIL WHEAT SITUATION IN THE DANUBE BASIN, CONT'D.

allowed only when accompanied by an official certificate of origin which must be approved by the Czech consulate or legation. This order, which became effective on April 21, 1926, is pointed out by the trade as another hindrance to free business.

General revival of the wheat market in April was also felt in Czechoslovakia. At the beginning of April prices increased especially for better grades of wheat. Prices declined slightly, however, from April 27 to May 6. Press reports, particularly from Hungary have been stating recently that Czechoslovakia is under-supplied with wheat and rye and eventually must come into the market and make larger purchases.

AUSTRIA

Since the last report on conditions of the Austrian grain market, appearing in Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. 12, No. 17, the Vienna market situation similar to the other Danube markets has improved. Business on the grain exchange became more lively accompanied by a considerable upward movement in prices. The latter is much more attributed to scarcity of offers than to increased demand. The relatively weak supply may be attributed to the fact that field work is preventing a more rapid movement of grain to market. During the last two weeks grain prices and business decreased slightly.

The movement of prices is shown in the following table which completes that contained in the Vienna Grain Report, April 2, 1926:

Weekly Average Grain Prices, exclusive of Duty
(cents per bushel)

Week	<u>Hungarian Theiss</u>	<u>Vienna Boden</u>	<u>Marchfelder</u>	<u>Yugoslavian</u>
	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Corn</u>
March 29 - April 3	1.72	1.56	.96	.72
April 5 - April 10	1.78	1.58	.98	.75
April 12 - April 17	1.83	1.63	1.00	.78
April 19 - April 24	1.85	1.65	1.03	.80
April 26 - April 30	1.80	1.64	1.00	.80
May 6	1.79	1.63	.99	.77

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SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA

Australia is the world's greatest sheep and wool producing country, furnishing an average of 23 per cent of the world's wool production during the years 1920-24. At the same time, Australia was one of the principal exporters of mutton and lamb. Until recent years the pastoralists were chiefly interested in wool production with mutton as a side line. Not much attention was given to the mutton type of sheep until refrigeration for ocean liners was perfected. As in most new countries, sheep were raised principally for their wool for the reason that wool can be kept without deteriorating and is not so dependent on good transportation facilities as are mutton and lamb. Since 1910 cross-breeding experiments on a comprehensive scale have been undertaken, the work being carried out especially in the interests of the increasing number of farmers or small graziers who combine grazing with agriculture and who have facilities for feeding lambs for market.

The number of sheep in Australia in 1860 was 20,135,000 and in 1924, 83,083,000 head. The number at the end of 1925 was estimated at 90,000,000 by the Australian Wool Growers Council, according to Country Life and Stock and Station Journal of March 12, 1926. See table I, page 708. The largest number, i.e., 106,421,000, was reported in 1891. There has been no approach to that number in recent years but it has been considered that the flocks in that year were in excess of the reasonable sheep carrying capacity of the country. The rapid growth of the frozen mutton and lamb industry will probably prevent the building up of Australia's flocks to such dimensions in the near future. Wool production as in the grease was 527,929,000 pounds in 1901, the earliest date for which official estimates of wool production are available for the whole Commonwealth. The largest production since that date was 792,863,000 in 1910. In 1924 production was estimated at 676,681,000 and for 1925 737,000,000 pounds. The clip for the coming season is estimated at 750,000,000.

New South Wales is the most important sheep raising State in Australia. Since statistics for that State are available for a longer period than for any other, it is taken here as representative of all Australia although this industry is also very important in other States, Victoria carrying the largest number of sheep in proportion to the amount of pasture available. In Queensland, as in South Australia, sheep breeding does not absorb the attention of pastoralists to the same extent as in New South Wales, the two former areas being more adapted to cattle breeding. In the southern and more settled districts of South Australia greater attention is paid to the cultivation of cereals. The number of sheep in each State from 1860 to 1924 are given in table VI, page 711.

Beginning of sheep raising in Australia

Sheep raising in Australia began on a very small scale in the initial colony of New South Wales in 1788. This State now supports approximately 43 per cent of the total number of sheep in Australia. The whole stock of the community which accompanied Captain Phillip, the first governor and captain general of New South Wales, comprised 1 bull, 4 cows, 1 calf, 1 stallion, 3 mares, 3 foals, 29 sheep and 12 pigs and a few goats. While the present

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

flocks, and herds of Australia have not sprung from these animals alone, this was the beginning of the pastoral enterprise.

In 1788 some sheep were imported from the Cape of Good Hope. They were the native Cape fat tail sheep and were very small animals, producing very light weight and dark colored fleeces of hairy wool. The suitability of New South Wales to sheep raising, however, was not really tested until the introduction of sheep of a high class variety for wool-bearing in 1797, when a small lot of Spanish Merinos, originally from the Escorial or royal flock of Spain, were brought from the Cape of Good Hope. This flock of Spanish Merinos was established at Camden and was increased by others of the same type from the royal flock at Kew, England in 1804. Other breeders later imported a number of high class rams from Germany and some ewes, while a few of the Rambouillet blood from France were also imported. But the flock at Camden on the eastern Coast held the leading stud position in the colony for thirty years and was in considerable demand by the pioneers of the wool growing industry. After 1830 the Camden flocks and pastures deteriorated and until 1870 the Mudgee districts became the principal centre for Merino stud flocks.

At the time of the separation of Victoria from New South Wales there were 13,059,324 sheep in the Colony. See table II, page 708. The severance of Victoria left only 6,589,923 sheep and that of Queensland in 1869 only 5,615,054, in New South Wales. This number had increased to 61,831,000 in 1891, fell to 48,319,000 in 1896 and since that has ranged from 26,649,000 in 1902 to 46,203,000 in 1909 and numbered 37,539,000 in June 1924. The estimated number on December 31, 1925 was 40,761,504 compared with 38,775,416 at the same date of 1924. Rainfall in the latter part of March, which broke the drought, and continued rain in April improved prospects for the coming season. With a satisfactory season, sheep numbers might reach 46,000,000 or 47,000,000 - a big number to carry considering the damage to pastures by the rabbit pest. This variation in numbers from year to year is due principally to weather conditions. The average number for the 20 years period from 1901 to 1921 was 37,983,000. See tables I and II, page 708.

In 1825 a group of English capitalists founded a large pastoral estate in Tasmania, then known as Van Diemen's Land. Between 1825 and 1830 this company spent more than \$140,000 importing Merinos from Saxony and some of the mutton breeds of England. The original aim of Tasmanian flocks was to grow wool for England and ultimately to render that country independent of Spanish, German and other foreign sources of supply. For many years, however, their most valuable work was the breeding of Merino sheep for the rapidly multiplying "stations" around the coastal fringe of the Australian mainland.

Improvement in sheep types as regards wool bearing has now proceeded so far that little room exists for further improvement in stud sheep, and at a recent conference of wool growers it was urged that attention be confined principally to improving the general standard of flocks.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

Seasons of drought have caused the number of sheep in New South Wales to fluctuate considerably and in later years the rabbit pest has aggravated the effects of dry weather through the destruction of natural herbage. There is now talk of systematic destruction of rabbits. The special committee of the Graziers Association of New South Wales appointed to inquire into the best means of rabbit destruction expressed the belief that the carrying capacity of the State would be increased by approximately 25 per cent and that many so-called drought troubles would disappear with the elimination of the rabbit.

Holdings and flocks in New South Wales

The decrease in the total number of sheep in New South Wales after 1891 brought a tendency among pastoralists to restrict their flocks to sizes where the risk of loss from drought was not so great. In 1891 there were only 13,187 holdings carrying sheep but at June 30, 1923 they numbered 26,592 although the sheep had decreased by nearly 27 million (see table I, page 708). This development is due to the subdivision of large holdings and to the combination of pastoral with agricultural pursuits.

It is significant that, while in 1891 there were 73 holdings of over 100,000 sheep each, the number of such holdings in 1901 was 12 and in 1923 only 2. The sheep in flocks of over 20,000 comprised 62 per cent of the total in 1891 but only 16.5 per cent in 1923, while in 1891 the flocks under 2,000 comprised 9.3 per cent of the total sheep compared with 32.1 per cent in 1923.

The greatest change has occurred since 1894 when a very large number of sheep perished, and pastoralists realized that the best method of meeting seasons of drought lay in the subdivision of their large flocks. The closer settlements policy pursued since 1904 has led to some further subdivision of flocks. According to the official yearbook of New South Wales for 1923, the main cause for the reduction in the number of sheep seems to be a remarkably diminished rainfall in the present century. The weighted average annual rainfall of New South Wales was about 3 1/2 inches less in the 20 years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century. This decline was proportionally heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall which in 1891 carried 2/3 of the sheep grazed in the State.

Breeds

The Merino, which is the leading Australian wool sheep, is bred in several different types. In sections too damp for that breed, crossbred types do well. They are mainly from English stock, such as the Lincoln, Romney-Marsh and Border Leicester. The breeding of Shropshire and Southdown sheep, with a view to combining meat production with that of wool, is also on the increase. Suffolk and Dorset Horn sheep have been introduced for the raising of early maturing lambs.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

The proportion of English and cross-bred sheep has increased considerably during recent years. In 1891 the ratio of coarse woolled and cross-bred sheep to the total was 3 per cent but with the development of the meat export trade it advanced to 29 per cent in 1920.

Wool production

Since statistics are available for New South Wales for a long period of time and appear to be accurate, a table showing the production in that State since 1876 when the clip was 123,715,000 pounds will give practically the trend of wool production in all Australia. See table VI page 711. The amount produced reached 377,870,000 in 1894 and rose to 415,338,000 in 1910, declining to 241,231,000 in 1921 and since that date the clip has averaged 283,000,000. See table V, page 710. The average weight of the fleece, apparently, varies very greatly under the influence of the seasonal conditions ruling during the period in which the wool was grown. The proportion of Merino sheep in the flocks is also an important factor affecting the average weight of fleece. The quantities of skin wool and dead wool produced fluctuate according to slaughterings and mortality from other causes. Both are unusually high in adverse seasons.

In comparing successive clips in Australia, it should be observed that owing to climatic or other conditions the time of shearing may be so far delayed that one clip may include almost 13 months growth, while the succeeding one may include little more than 11 months' growth. Three different estimates of the total clip in Australia from 1911-12 to 1924-25 are given in table X, page 712. The first estimate is as furnished by government statisticians of each of the several states, based on data collected from growers, wool pullers, etc. These estimates were formerly based on custom returns but are no longer available from that source. The official Yearbook of Australia points out possible shortages in the statisticians figures, since the total is considerably below the approximate quantity obtained by taking the overseas shipment from Australia of wool and wool on skins together with the quantity used in local manufactures for years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14. The appraisement figures of the central Wool Committee for 1917-18 to 1919-20 likewise show a shortage in the returns as made by the statisticians of the several states for these years. Statements of the receipts of wool into store furnished monthly by the Association of Wool-selling Brokers of Australia should be a very good indication of the size of the clip compared with the preceding year as the wool is weighted when received, a very small proportion being sold by the growers themselves. The estimates of Dalgety and Company are shown as the most reliable commercial estimate.

The development of the frozen mutton and lamb export trade and the resultant raising of a type of sheep suitable for both mutton and wool has led to a considerable increase in the production of cross-bred wool throughout Australia during recent years. Such wool amounted to 13 per cent of the total sold in 1909 and rose to 19 per cent in 1912. In 1919-20 it had increased to

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

34 per cent. The accumulation of large stocks of coarse wool after the war and the consequent slump in prices induced a return to Merino and the percentage sold in the local market increased from 66 in 1919-20 to 82 in 1924-25, while cross-bred declined from 34 to 18 per cent during the same period. The bulk of cross-bred wool is grown in Victoria and the southern parts of New South Wales. In these two states a noticeable feature of the past few seasons has been a general fining up of the medium and coarse crossbred wools by use of Merino and Corriedale rams. Australian pastures and climate are naturally more adapted for the growth of a larger proportion of fine crossbred wool than are those of the River Plate, South Africa and other wool growing countries, and it though probable that this process of refinement will lead ultimately to the abandonment of coarse wool growing in Australia.

Queensland is practically a Merino country and so far crossbred production is not an appreciable factor. In New South Wales, Merino holds its position well and in South and Western Australia it is supreme. In Victoria, crossbred wool production is of more importance but the balance of production is in favor of Merino although during and immediately after the war more crossbred wool than Merino was sold at Melbourne and Geelong. In Tasmania practically 2/3 of the clip is now crossbred. While the Merino predominates still in Australia, really fine-haired wools form but a small proportion of the Australian clip. A "broadening of fiber" has become more and more pronounced in the Australian clip in recent years, according to Winchcombe Carson Co., Ltd., wool brokers of Australia. The abundance of robust fibered Merino wools grown in Australia in recent seasons can be credited to a great extent to the generous pastures available, although formerly a plentiful supply of feed for sheep did not have the same effect on the wool shorn as in recent times. The superfineness shown in great numbers of Australian flocks generations ago is not likely to be seen again. The light cutting, small framed animals growing that class of wool are not a remunerative proposition today. The improvement in South African wools is pointing to that country as a competitor in that respect as many velt-grown wools are pound per pound quite equal in fineness of the hair to Australian wools, leaving out such districts as New England, Mudgee, Yass and the southern tablelands of New South Wales and some parts of Queensland.

Preparation and marketing of the clip

Most of the shearing in Australia is done by machinery, the time of shearing in New South Wales being from May to November (in their winter and spring months). A good shearer will shear over 100 average sheep in eight hours without any great trouble. The first sheep to be shorn are usually those which are killed for the household and shearer's use. After them the rams are generally shorn, followed by all the dry sheep, then the lambs and ewes.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

After shearing, the sheep are usually dipped in an antiparasitic mixture, and the wool is classed as broadly as possible in preparing it for market. The chief things noticed in classifying wool are the condition, quality, strength and length of staple and color. The wool is baled at the station with the initials of the owner on top of the bale together with the name of the farm or station. The description of the wool follows such as first or second combing, etc. After baling the wool is sent to the broker for sale.

About 36 per cent of the wool grown in Australia is now normally sold to foreign buyers by auction in the local markets prior to export largely in the grease. About 52 per cent of the wool in the grease exported from Australia went to the United Kingdom during the five years 1919-1923. This is to be compared with 31 per cent in 1901; 47 per cent in 1906 and 40 per cent in 1911. See table XIX, page 721. Important sales are conducted at Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Launceston. The wool is weighed on reaching the brokers storehouse and a separate stack for each description is made. Some days before the auction takes place the wool is catalogued. Fair sample bales of each description are taken from the stack to the sample floor, the caps of some of the bales removed and the wool thoroughly opened up for inspection by buyers. The wool is offered in large well-lighted stores, and is on view from 6 o'clock in the morning. The auctioneer at a wool sale very seldom has to ask for a bid. The lots are knocked down and sold quicker than the average person can write down the price bid. The buyer may ask for delivery the day after sale, or at any time up to two or three months later. The buyer, perhaps, does not pay for the wool until later but the owner receives his return seven days after the sale. If the grower is not satisfied with the valuation sent him by the broker and prefers to hold his wool for a better market his broker willingly gives him free storage for as long as may be desired. The ratio of wool sold locally to the amount exported increased from 51.22 per cent in 1895 to 99.37 per cent in 1924. See table XVI, page 720.

Country wool buying, i.e., the practice of dealers buying directly from the grower has recently developed but is discouraged by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia and the Graziers' Association of New South Wales. It is said to work to the detriment of the grower, who receives less for his wool than if it were sold at the regular auctions. The attraction of the ready money and the prompt realization have considerable influence in inducing the wool-grower to dispose of his wool to these dealers.

For many years the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in England, which was at first the only country where textile fabrics were manufactured on a large scale and where sales were conducted. As the improvement of wool manufacturing machinery progressed people in other parts of the world, especially on the Continent, were encouraged to acquire machinery and wool from England in order to manufacture for themselves. An increasing number of foreign buyers began to attend the wool sales in London and as competition

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

intensified a tendency developed to seek supplies of raw material at its sources. Sydney wool sales began to assume importance in 1885.

Local wool manufacture

More wool is now being manufactured in Australia than formerly. The average amount purchased by local manufacturers during the five years 1920-21 to 1924-25 was 41,192,000 pounds compared with 24,300,000 pounds in the five year period 1909-10 to 1913-14. In March 1920 there were 35 wool textile mills in the Commonwealth. Since then, 22 new companies have been registered with aggregate capital of £ 3,685,000. In the season 1921-22 the Australian manufacturers bought 158,078 bales or 44,599,000 pounds of wool and in 1924-25, 113,498 bales or 36,433,000 pounds of wool. Tweeds, cloths, flannels and blankets are the principal manufactures. Payment of export bounties to encourage the wool combing industry was discontinued January 1, 1917.

Mutton and lamb

Australia's exports of mutton and lamb were 204,932,000 pounds in 1913 compared with 66,288,000 in 1901. During the war there was a considerable decrease but in 1919 there was a record shipment of 246,971,000 pounds. Shipments for the last five season, however, have averaged only 30,360,000 pounds. The general anticipation is for heavy export of mutton and lamb during the coming season, states Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, March 23, 1926. New South Wales was until recently the largest mutton and lamb producing state but slaughtering in Victoria for 1922 and 1923 exceeded those in New South Wales. Sheep and lamb slaughtering in the different States from 1901 to 1923 will be found in table X, page 713.

As previously stated, attention is now being paid to the breeding of sheep that will best meet the requirements of consumers. Crosses between the Merino and Lincoln or between the Merino and Leicester breeds have proved exceedingly valuable as they furnish both a good quality of wool and an excellent carcass for export purposes. The carcasses of the ordinary Australian Merino average, when dressed, about 46-1/2 pounds, whereas dressed carcasses of the Lincoln and Leicester breed average 57 to 60 pounds. Special attention is being paid to the raising of lambs, as with suitable breeds the export trade in lambs is very profitable.

Stock yards

The principal slaughtering season for sheep and lambs is from August or September to February or March. Many stock yards are owned by State or municipal government and none are owned or run in conjunction with slaughtering plants. The most important publicly owned yards are the Flemington Sales Yards at Homebush, near Sydney, New South Wales, owned by the State; the

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

Flemington Sales Yards at New Market, near Melbourne, Victoria, and adjoining the Flemington Abattoirs, owned by the Melbourne City Council, and the Dry Creek Sales Yards at Adelaide, South Australia, owned by the municipality. In times of drought the fat stock is thrown on the market to relieve the pastures while in good seasons sheep are held for their wool. Receipts of sheep at the Homebush Fat Stock Market for the year 1921-25 and for the first 2 months of 1926 may be found in table VIII, page 712.

Slaughtering and packing plants

Slaughtering plants secure their supplies of livestock from practically all over the state in which they are located. In New South Wales, plants operate more or less throughout the year, although receipts of sheep are heaviest after the shearing season.

There are no so-called trusts or controlling interests in the Australian meat trade. While there are large interests which control a number of subsidiary firms, there are no combines, such interests working entirely independently of their competitors and competition is very keen.

Marketing of meat

There are no co-operative methods of assembling or marketing livestock in Australia and no regulation of supply. The supply is governed largely by seasons. Owners of livestock arrange for marketing through the various agents of the slaughtering and packing plants, who maintain local points of concentration. Sales are made by competitive auction. It is customary for the agent to keep in close touch with his principal and advise him of the probable market condition.

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SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE I.- NEW SOUTH WALES: Number and rate of increase at end of quinquennial period from 1861 to 1911 and for years 1901-1923

Year	Sheep	:Average : :annual : :rate of : :increase :	Year	Sheep	:Average : :annual : :rate of : :increase :	Year	Sheep	:Average : :annual : :rate of : :increase :
	1,000			1,000			1,000	
1861	5,615	15.5	1903	28,657	7.5	1913	39,850	2.1
1866	11,562	7.1	1904	34,527	20.5	1915a/	33,009	-11.8
1871	16,279	9.2	1905	39,507	14.4	1916a/	32,601	- 1.2
1876	25,270		1906	44,132	11.7	1917a/	36,196	11.0
1881	36,592	7.7	1907	44,462	0.7	1918a/	38,621	6.5
1886	39,169	1.4	1908	43,371	-2.5	1919a/	37,382	- 3.2
1891	61,831	9.6	1909	46,203	6.5	1920a/	29,249	-21.8
1896	48,319	- 4.8	1910	45,561	-1.4	1921a/	33,852	15.7
1901	41,857	- 2.8	1911	44,947	-1.3	1922a/	37,177	9.8
1902	26,649	-36.4	1912	39,045	-13.1	1923a/	34,863	- 6.2
						1924	37,539	
						1925	b/	

Official Yearbook of New South Wales, 1921, page 773.

a/ June 30. b/ The number as of December 31, 1925 was 40,761,504 compared with 38,775,416 in December 1924

TABLE II.- NEW SOUTH WALES: Classification of flocks from 1891 to 1923

Size of Flocks:	Number of Flocks					Thousands of Sheep				
	1891	1901	1911	1921	1923	1891	1901	1911	1921	1923
				a/	a/				a/	a/
1 - 1,000	7,606	11,800	17,773	19,905	19,158	2,795	3,797	5,252	5,984	6,087
1,001 - 2,000	1,954	2,351	3,510	3,459	3,626	2,979	3,561	5,150	4,882	5,094
2,001 - 5,000	1,696	1,722	2,735	2,310	2,510	5,494	5,519	8,554	7,084	7,535
5,001 - 10,000	686	729	847	722	776	4,943	5,210	5,977	4,955	5,443
10,001-20,000	495	465	507	349	359	7,057	6,666	7,143	4,850	4,960
20,001-50,000	491	344	296	149	127	15,554	10,552	8,738	4,185	3,960
50,001-100,000	186	76	53	26	24	12,617	4,836	3,435	1,689	1,574
100,001 & over:	73	12	6	2	2	10,393	1,588	698	223	209
Total	13,187	17,499	25,727	26,922	26,592	61,832	41,857	44,947	33,852	34,863
						b/				

Official Yearbook of New South Wales, 1921 page 773 and 1923, page 543.

a/ June 30.

b/ Includes 127,559 sheep in unclassified flocks.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE III.- NEW SOUTH WALES: Total number of sheep and number per square mile 1891 - 1923

Districts	Number of sheep (000 omitted)				
	1891	1901	1911	1921	1923
Coastal Belt	1,483	1,097	1,433	940	666
Tableland.....	7,082	8,359	8,961	6,747	7,451
Western Slopes.....	10,869	11,672	11,199	8,737	10,023
Central Plains and Riverina.....	25,134	14,706	16,048	12,886	11,852
Western Plains	16,403	5,523	7,306	4,542	4,871
Total New South Wales.....	61,831	41,357	44,947	33,852	34,863
Districts	Number per square mile				
	1891	1901	1911	1921	1923
Coastal Belt.....	42.5	31.4	41.0	26.9	19.0
Tableland.....	195.3	219.5	220.0	167.2	178.9
Western Slopes.....	286.8	808.0	295.5	260.6	227.0
Central Plains and Riverina.....	351.8	205.4	224.1	180.0	185.6
Western Plains.....	130.6	44.0	58.2	36.2	38.8
Total New South Wales.....	199.2	154.9	144.8	109.1	112.4

Yearbook of New South Wales, 1923, page 539.

TABLE IV.- MUTTON AND LAMB: Per capita consumption in New South Wales and Queensland

Year	New South Wales	Queensland
	Pounds	Pounds
1910	100.0	44.7
1911	101.3	46.8
1912	90.7	45.6
1913	93.4	42.3
1914-15	78.0	36.5
1915-16	72.2	33.5
1916-17	68.8	30.6
1917-18	61.7	26.7
1918-19	66.7	23.2
1919-20	68.1	24.1
1920-21	66.1	25.5
1921-22	-	34.7

Sydney Stock and Station Journal, March 31, 1923, page 11.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE V.- NEW SOUTH WALES: Estimated production of wool in the grease 1876 to 1924

Year	Total produc- tion <u>a/</u>	Year	Total produc- tion <u>a/</u>
	<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Pounds</u>
1876	123,715,000	1901	310,075,000
1877	122,287,000	1902	217,411,000
1878	141,342,000	1903	227,004,000
1879	149,399,000	1904	250,941,000
1880	181,654,000	1905	297,154,000
1881	161,676,000	1906	325,441,000
1882	170,854,000	1907	367,446,000
1883	216,252,000	1908	333,129,000
1884	201,585,000	1909	370,808,000
1885	193,441,000	1910	415,338,000
1886	205,973,000	1911	371,546,000
1887	252,963,000	1912	326,804,000
1888	267,435,000	1913	357,935,000
1889	296,063,000	1914 <u>b/</u>	131,810,000
1890	272,347,000	1915 <u>c/</u>	318,935,000
1891	375,600,000	1916 <u>c/</u>	262,045,000
1892	354,255,000	1917 <u>c/</u>	270,525,000
1893	362,865,000	1918 <u>c/</u>	284,182,000
1894	377,870,000	1919 <u>c/</u>	305,613,000
1895	343,040,000	1920 <u>c/</u>	296,641,000
1896	320,267,000	1921 <u>c/</u>	241,231,000
1897	303,315,000	1922 <u>c/</u>	285,418,000
1898	292,165,000	1923 <u>c/</u>	293,571,000
1899	254,833,000	1924 <u>c/</u>	271,009,000
1900	237,660,000		

a/ Estimate based on exports and amount consumed locally. See Statistical Register of New South Wales 1920-21, Part XIV, page 29, Part XII, page 805.

b/ Six months January - June.

c/ Year ending June 30.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE VI.- AUSTRALIA: Number of sheep at end of quinquennial periods
1860 - 1920 and year 1920-24

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1860	6,119	5,781	3,449	2,825	260	1,701		20,135
1865	8,133	8,835	6,595	5,779	445	1,753		29,540
1870	16,309	10,762	8,164	4,401	609	1,350		41,594
1875	25,354	11,750	7,228	6,179	882	1,732		53,124
1880	35,398	10,860	6,933	6,464	1,252	1,797	a/62,187	
1885	37,821	10,632	8,954	6,644	1,703	1,649	a/67,492	
1890	55,986	12,093	13,007	7,051	2,525	1,619	a/90,881	
1895	47,618	12,791	19,857	6,604	2,296	1,524	a/90,690	
1900	40,021	10,842	10,839	5,283	2,434	1,584	a/70,603	
1905	39,507	11,455	12,855	3,202	3,121	1,584	a/74,404	
1910	45,561	12,893	20,572	3,267	5,159	1,788	a/82,047	
1915	b/32,498	10,543	15,950	b/3,675	4,804	1,634	a/69,357	
1920	b/53,692	12,171	17,405	b/6,360	6,533	1,571	a/77,698	
1921	b/37,036	12,326	18,402	b/6,257	6,506	1,551	a/82,236	
1922	b/34,724	11,766	17,341	b/6,305	6,634	1,558	a/78,803	
1923	b/37,407	11,060	16,756	b/6,597	6,597	1,558	a/80,110	
1924		12,650	19,028	b/6,359	6,597	1,614	a/83,033	

Official Yearbook, No. 1, page 287, No. 11, page 317, No. 15, page 219.

Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, June 1925, page 11.

a/ Includes sheep in Northern and Federal Territories.

b/ At 30th June of following year.

TABLE VII.- AUSTRALIA: Sheep in New South Wales up to 1850 prior
to separation of Victoria in 1851 a/

Year	Number
1778	29
1792	105
1796	1,551
1800	6,124
1825	237,522
1842	4,804,946
1850	13,059,324

Official Yearbook of New South Wales, 1904-05, page 203.

a/ The separation of Queensland in 1859 involved a further reduction and at the end of that year only 6, 119, 163 sheep remained in the New South Wales.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE VIII.- AUSTRALIA: Number of sheep received at Homebush Fat Stock Market, Sydney, Australia, annual 1921-25, first 2 months 1925 and 1926

Year	Sheep including lambs
	Number
1921	2,779,288
1922	3,502,184
1923	3,013,878
1924	2,005,887
1925	2,333,263
First two months -	
1925	235,570
1926	417,368

Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, February 23, 1926.

TABLE IX.- AUSTRALIA: Purchases made by local manufacturers in Australia as reported by Dalgety and Company

Year	Bales	Average net weight	Pounds
1909-10	71,701	329	23,590,000
1910-11	81,451	327	26,628,000
1911-12	80,360	328	26,358,000
1912-13	67,939	321	21,808,000
1913-14	79,787	322	25,691,000
1914-15	83,557	321	26,822,000
1915-16	136,331	312	42,533,000
1916-17			
1917-18			
1918-19			
1919-20			
1920-21	87,722	328	28,773,000
1921-22	138,078	323	44,599,000
1922-23	164,372	313	51,448,000
1923-24	141,931	315	44,708,000
1924-25	113,498	321	36,433,000

Dalgety and Company Limited - Annual Reviews, 1909-10 - 1924-25.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE X.- AUSTRALIA: (including lambs) slaughtered, by States, 1909-1923

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Aus- tralia	West Aus- tralia	Tas- mania	North: Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Total
1901	4,519.1	2,469.8	554.7	678.0	428.5	322.0	Less		8,972.2
1902	4,635.9	2,827.9	715.4	681.0	482.9	325.0	than		9,668.1
1903	3,277.1	2,652.6	453.7	684.0	412.5	332.0	500		7,811.9
1904	3,053.5	2,305.7	400.7	691.0	499.6	334.0			7,289.5
1905	4,283.6	2,576.3	587.4	700.0	476.0	335.0			8,958.4
1906									
1907	5,185.1	3,226.1	642.7	1,020.4	465.2	336.0			10,875.5
1908	5,201.5	3,309.9	705.8	1,212.9	423.1	340.0			11,193.4
1909	6,430.5	3,708.5	1,076.7	1,335.5	491.1	344.0			13,386.9
1910	7,470.0	4,245.9	1,751.2	1,316.4	550.0	346.0			15,679.9
1911	6,539.6	4,343.3	981.2	1,275.7	764.6	350.0		7.3:14	12,67.3
1912	5,805.6	4,153.3	1,273.3	1,332.8	610.2	357.0		6.6:13	13,539.4
1913	6,420.8	4,742.2	1,375.8	1,222.3	602.4	315.7		4.8:14	14,684.6
1914 :a/	6,006.2	4,550.3	1,351.1	1,156.9	588.3	312.3		4.4:13	13,970.0
1915 :a/	4,173.5	2,973.8	1,316.2	918.5	564.5	288.4		3.4:10	12,238.8
1916 :a/	3,756.5	2,647.2	909.6	686.1	547.0	283.3		2.9: 8	8,833.2
1917 :a/	3,193.5	2,499.0	689.9	808.9	590.2	259.3		3.7: 8	8,050.0
1918 :a/	4,271.4	3,581.5	542.5	1,137.6	630.1	295.8		3.3:10	14,462.7
1919 :a/	5,533.5	6,324.5	717.2	1,478.6	800.3	330.0		3.8:15	15,187.9
1920 :a/	3,847.5	4,244.8	461.4	1,053.9	839.9	387.3		3.8:10	14,843.9
1921 :a/	5,226.5	4,005.6	769.4	1,208.3	871.8	362.9		3.3:12	14,447.9
1922 :a/	5,662.9	5,863.2	762.5	1,290.7	900.1	344.9		3.3:14	14,827.3
1923 :a/	3,614.5	4,073.3	613.1	956.1	809.4	316.4		2.9:10	13,395.7
1924									
1925									

Official Yearbook No. 1, page 288; No. 6, No. 11, No. 15, No. 18.

a/ Year ending June 30.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE XI.- WOOL: Three different estimates of production as in the grease in Australia 1901 - 1925

Years	: Overseas shipments:		
	: Wool shorn, dead : of wool and wool :		
	: and pulled and : on skins plus : Dalgety & Co.		
	: estimated quanti-: quantity used in : estimate		
	: ty exported on : local manufactures:		
	: sheepskins a/ : b/ :		
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Year ending December 31 -:	:	:	:
1901	527,929,000	:	:
1902	391,549,000	:	:
1903	393,937,000	:	:
1904	459,049,000	:	:
1905	500,635,000	:	:
Average 1901-05	454,626,000	:	:
1906	552,157,000	:	:
1907	690,139,000	:	:
1908	642,184,000	:	:
1909	718,037,000	:	:
1910	792,868,000	:	:
Average 1906-10	679,077,000	:	:
1911	768,572,000	:	:
Year ending June 30 -:	:	:	:
1912	726,619,617	785,753,099	d/ 551,977,702
1913	647,551,899	668,667,078	d/ 632,296,878
1914	711,513,639	768,586,806	d/ 569,775,000
1915	643,680,695	Appraisement fig-	d/ 463,750,000
1916	551,113,338	ures of central	d/ 547,972,000
		wool committee c/:	
1917	547,632,674	:	e/ 614,770,927
1918	573,335,930	664,293,433	e/ 652,920,171
1919	657,911,710	704,759,688	:
1920	663,249,164	725,208,176	:
1921	547,502,715	:	536,541,757
1922	631,514,435	:	658,454,296
1923	640,317,589	:	600,931,156
1924	590,820,185	:	560,581,166
1925	676,680,652	:	672,483,200
1926	f/ 737,000,000	:	:
1927	g/ 750,000,000	:	:

a/ As supplied by Government Statistician of the several States.

b/ Estimate published in official yearbook obtained by taking overseas shipments of wool and wool on skins plus quantity used in local mills.

c/ Appraised under the control of the Central Wool Committee which was established during the war.

d/ Compiled from custom returns, amount used in Australian mills, not included. The amount consumed in local mills is estimated at 84,152 bales (bale averaged 324 pounds) in 1914-15, 125,000 bales in 1915-16.

e/ Includes wool for export and for manufacture in Australia. f/ Based on increase in receipts of Australian wool into store from October 1 to February 28, 1926, compared with preceding season. g/ Preliminary estimate published in Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, March 12, 1926, page 6.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE XII.- AUSTRALIA: Receipts of wool into store disposals and amount in store at end of seasons July-June 1921-22 - 1924-25 a/

	: 1921-22	: 1922-23	: 1923-24	: 1924-25
	: Clip	: Clip	: Clip	: Clip b/
	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales
Received into store	1,935,282:	1,869,819:	1,766,601:	2,069,904
Offered at auction	1,789,939:	1,769,631:	1,669,947:	1,590,736
Re-offered at auction	25,755:	29,027:	21,353:	17,736
Sold at auction	1,626,543:	1,619,208:	1,525,586:	1,288,527
Sold privately excatalogue	154,011:	141,833:	124,850:	184,185
Skin wools sold privately	29,777:	48,979:	31,098:	21,920
Other private sales	18,520:	22,511:	18,002:	14,088
Total sales	1,848,851:	1,832,531:	1,699,536:	1,508,720
Unoffered wools shipped	49,926:	32,690:	19,558:	43,828
Passed in wools shipped	5,329:	4,410:	3,068:	11,392
Total shipments	55,255:	37,100:	22,626:	55,220
Total sales and shipments	1,934,595:	1,869,631:	1,722,162:	1,563,940
Held in store unoffered	354:	182:	12,860:	100,303
Held in store passed in	333:	6:	31,579:	405,661
Total in store	687:	188:	44,439:	505,964

a/ Statements compiled by the National Association of Woolselling Brokers of Australia, Dalgety's Annual Review 1924. Sydney Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, July 17, 1925. b/ Wool sales were suspended in May 1925.

TABLE XIII.- AUSTRALIA: Receipts and disposals of wool up to January 31, 1925 and 1926 a/

	: 1924-25	: 1925-26
	: clip	: clip
	: Bales	: Bales
Received into store	1,851,562	2,006,718
Offered at auction	1,090,336	1,147,001
Re-offered at auction	9,705	
Sold at auction	938,872	1,049,316
Sold privately excatalogue	94,732	55,540
Skin wools sold private	19,048	14,564
Other private sales	7,851	6,865
Total sold	1,060,503	1,126,285
Unoffered wool shipped	16,343	19,579
Passed in wool shipped	3,243	3,590
Total shipped	19,586	23,169
Total sold and shipped	1,080,089	1,149,454
Passed in wool in store	47,754	25,287
Unoffered wool in store	723,719	831,977
Total in store	771,473	857,264

Statement of Australian Woolselling Brokers, Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, February 17, 1925 and Australasian Shipping Bulletin, February 28, 1926.

a/ Receipts up to February 28, 1926 had reached 2,045,702 bales compared with 1,891,332 bales up to the end of February 1925.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE XIV - AUSTRALIA: Number of bales of Merino and crossbred including all strong wool breeds sold in different states during season 1908-09 to 1924-25

Date and Breed	New South Wales : Sydney	Victoria: Mel- bourne : Geelong	Queens- land : Brisbane	South Aus- tra- lia : Adelaide	West Aus- tra- lia : Fremantle	Tas- mania	Total
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
1908-1909							
Merino	719,806	261,630	143,644	121,231	830	9,833	1,256,974
Crossbred, etc. ...	25,803	136,115	5,329	13,470	207	12,019	192,943
Total	745,609	397,745	148,973	134,701	1,037	21,852	1,439,917
1909-1910							
Merino	779,832	301,263	174,313	124,727	1,079	8,776	1,389,990
Crossbred, etc. ...	38,498	164,751	6,226	13,858	310	10,928	234,571
Total	818,330	466,014	180,539	138,585	1,389	19,704	1,624,561
1910-1911							
Merino	739,601	278,534	212,398	130,321	1,145	8,599	1,370,598
Crossbred, etc. ...	44,708	198,633	2,762	14,728	305	10,821	271,957
Total	784,309	477,167	215,160	145,049	1,450	19,420	1,642,555
1911-1912							
Merino	727,552	289,353	226,675	131,090		8,736	1,383,406
Crossbred	46,439	238,866	2,670	17,532		11,581	317,088
Total	773,991	528,219	229,345	148,622	a/	20,317	1,700,494
1912-1913							
Merino	616,272	219,387	255,508	130,225	2,387	9,774	1,233,553
Crossbred	48,210	200,626	3,642	17,758	795	14,066	285,097
Total	664,482	420,013	259,150	147,983	3,182	23,840	1,518,650
1913-1914							
Merino	698,699	227,057	287,743	124,645	2,895	10,617	1,351,656
Crossbred	76,744	236,324	5,132	16,997	965	15,926	352,088
Total	775,443	463,381	292,875	141,642	3,860	26,543	1,703,744
1914-1915							
Merino	476,321	187,329	177,144	86,227	No	8,022	935,043
Crossbred	71,175	190,212	5,398	6,145	sales	14,899	287,829
Total	547,496	377,541	182,542	92,372		22,921	1,222,872
1915-1916							
Merino	608,853	168,860	240,301	104,936	1,459	7,265	1,131,674
Crossbred	99,115	181,124	6,075	10,378		14,751	311,444
Total	707,969	349,984	246,376	115,314	1,459	22,016	1,443,118
1916-1917							
Merino	579,948	222,449	268,261	124,890	43,529	11,254	1,250,331
Crossbred, etc. ...	127,306	244,585	6,880	11,623	7,821	21,735	419,950
Total	707,254	467,034	275,141	136,513	51,350	32,989	1,670,281
1917-1918							
Merino	560,717	243,506	306,031	161,218	109,399	15,498	1,396,369
Crossbred	186,906	267,763	7,806	20,113	9,506	18,868	510,962
Total	747,623	511,269	313,837	181,331	118,905	34,366	1,907,331

continued -

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE XIV - AUSTRALIA: Number of bales of Merino and crossbred including all strong wool breeds sold in different states during season 1908-1909 to 1924-1925, Cont'd.

Date and Breed	New South Wales	Victoria: Melbourne	Queensland	South Australia: Adelaide	West Australia: Fremantle	Tasmania	Total
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
1918-1919							
Merino	536,419	284,169	296,202	165,734	121,010	13,123	1,416,657
Crossbred, etc.	229,894	318,201	8,381	25,018	9,586	23,179	614,259
Total	766,313	602,370	304,583	190,752	130,596	36,302	2,030,916
1919-1920							
Merino	516,975	214,241	309,365	191,797	108,689	11,422	1,352,489
Crossbred, etc.	227,195	393,476	10,557	21,957	13,652	26,586	693,423
Total	744,170	607,717	319,922	213,754	122,341	38,008	2,045,912
1920-1921							
Merino	286,142	133,803	127,304	78,193	30,956	10,230	666,628
Crossbred	32,786	72,551	2,607	1,855	1,281	13,701	124,781
Total	318,928	206,354	129,911	80,048	32,237	23,931	791,409
1921-1922							
Merino	674,103	259,527	364,855	214,124	57,271	8,511	1,578,391
Crossbred	246,803	348,502	7,135	14,671	12,863	18,393	648,367
Total	920,906	608,029	371,990	228,795	70,134	26,904	2,226,758
1922-1923							
Merino	646,922	242,948	302,900	167,705	76,715	5,644	1,442,834
Crossbred	172,070	273,758	4,043	9,933	5,583	24,094	489,481
Total	818,992	516,706	306,943	177,638	82,298	29,738	1,932,315
1923-1924							
Merino	583,587	250,020	274,717	170,653	97,898	6,481	1,363,356
Crossbred, etc.	111,988	187,752	2,189	6,953	4,865	21,038	334,785
Total	695,575	4417,772	276,906	177,606	102,763	27,519	1,698,141
1924-1925							
Merino	561,033	218,753	266,005	159,941	81,412	6,988	1,294,132
Crossbred, etc.	92,167	163,990	1,636	5,752	3,491	26,582	293,618
Total	653,200	382,743	267,641	165,693	84,903	33,570	1,587,750

a/ Includes 1,247 bales sold in Western Australia.

b/ Including Ballarat and Albury.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE XV.- AUSTRALIA: Percentage of Merino and crossbred including all strong wool breeds sold in different states during season 1908-1909 to 1924-1925

Date and Breed	New South Wales	Victoria: Melbourne	Queensland	South Australia: Adelaide	West Australia: Fremantle	Tasmania	Total
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1908-1909							
Merino	96	66	96	90	80	45	87
Crossbred, etc.	4	34	4	10	20	55	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1909-1910							
Merino	95	65	97	90	78	45	86
Crossbred, etc.	5	35	3	10	22	55	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1910-1911							
Merino	94	58	99	90	79	44	83
Crossbred, etc.	6	42	1	10	21	56	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1911-1912							
Merino	94	55	99	88		43	81
Crossbred, etc.	6	45	1	12		57	19
Total	100	100	100	100		100	100
1912-1913							
Merino	93	52	99	88	75	41	81
Crossbred, etc.	7	48	1	12	25	59	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1913-1914							
Merino	90	49	98	88	75	40	79
Crossbred, etc.	10	51	2	12	25	60	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914-1915							
Merino	87	50	97	93		35	76
Crossbred, etc.	13	50	3	7		65	24
Total	100	100	100	100		100	100
1915-1916							
Merino	86	48	97	91	100	33	78
Crossbred	14	52	3	9	--	67	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916-1917							
Merino	82	48	97	91	85	34	75
Crossbred, etc.	18	52	3	9	15	66	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1917-1918							
Merino	75	48	97	89	92	45	70
Crossbred	25	52	3	11	8	55	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Continued -

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE XV.- AUSTRALIA: Percentage of Merino and crossbred including all strong wool breeds sold in different states during season 1908-1909 to 1924-1925, cont'd.

Date and Breed	New South Wales : Sydney	Victoria : Melbourne	Queensland	South Australia : Adelaide	West Australia : Perth	Tasmania	Total
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<u>1918-1919</u>							
Merino	70	47	97	87	93	36	70
Crossbred, etc.	30	53	3	13	7	64	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>1919-1920</u>							
Merino	69	35	97	90	89	30	66
Crossbred, etc.	31	65	3	10	11	70	34
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>1920-1921</u>							
Merino	90	65	98	98	96	43	84
Crossbred	10	35	2	2	4	57	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>1921-1922</u>							
Merino	73	43	98	94	82	32	71
Crossbred	27	57	2	6	18	68	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>1922-1923</u>							
Merino	79	47	93	94	93	19	75
Crossbred	21	53	1	6	7	81	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>1923-1924</u>							
Merino	84	55	99	96	95	24	80
Crossbred	16	45	1	4	5	76	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>1924-1925</u>							
Merino	86	57	99	97	96	21	82
Crossbred, etc.	14	43	1	3	4	79	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE XVI - AUSTRALIA: Ratio of wool sold locally to exports for sale abroad, 1895-1924

Year ending June 30	Overseas exports	Local sales ^{a/}	Ratio of local Sales to exports
	Bales	Bales	Per cent
1895	1,595,652	817,335	51.22
1900	1,281,433	807,031	66.09
1905	1,218,959	923,940	76.04
1910	1,921,705	1,624,561	84.54
1911	1,975,373	1,642,555	83.15
1912	2,020,547	1,700,494	84.16
1913	1,718,486	1,518,650	83.37
1914	1,956,576	1,703,744	83.64
1922	2,579,484	2,225,758	86.33
1923	2,315,355	1,952,315	85.46
1924	1,708,958	1,693,141	99.37

Official Yearbook of Australia, No. 18, 1925, page 677.

^{a/} Including wool absorbed by local woolen mills and wool scouring establishments.TABLE XVII - AUSTRALIA: Quantity of wool estimated as "greasy" used in local Australian factories 1901-24 ^{a/}

Year	Pounds	Year	Pounds
1901	6,024,442	1916	17,324,960
1902	6,038,704	1917	17,897,703
1903	6,305,509	1918	15,766,681
1904	6,062,751	1919-20	16,817,015
1905	6,801,026	1920-21	20,680,577
1906	7,249,151	1921-22	22,376,222
1907	8,309,063	1922-23	23,415,533
1908	9,114,157	1923-24	24,291,178
1909	8,261,658	1924-25	20,831,544
1910	8,826,520		
1911	10,133,512		
1912	10,331,375		
1913	10,558,685		
1914	12,179,479		
1915	20,180,498		

Source: Official Yearbook of Australia, I, page 291; VI, page 347; XI, page 324; XV page 223; XVIII, page 675.

^{a/} The total consumption of wool in Australia cannot be given, as particulars in this respect are not collected in all states. An estimate based upon the available particulars and the purchases made by manufacturers at local wool sales place the figure in the vicinity of 50,000,000 pounds.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE XVIII.- MUTTON AND LAMB, FROZEN: Exports from Australia, 1913, 1922-1925

Country	Year	Year ending June 30					July-
	ending Dec. 31	1913	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	December 1925
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United Kingdom	191,440	88,632	162,653	35,997	45,045	57,322	
Germany	5,144	a/	711	2	1	--	
Canada	1,663	329	203	251	216	235	
Union of S. Africa	1,550	73	179	156	0	--	
Malta	1,059	a/	269	0	687	297	
Malaya (British)	929	1,090	1,107	847	1,072	424	
Philippine Islands	779	289	209	184	167	76	
Egypt	633	178	984	463	739	325	
Hongkong	401	391	432	492	448	308	
Ceylon	365	397	340	416	444	187	
Hawaiian Islands	91	202	333	176	160	252	
Japan	b/	7	18	483	12	6	
Gibraltar	a/	a/	98	229	186	32	
Other countries	878	127	77	109	114	405	
Total	204,932	91,715	167,613	39,805	49,291	59,869	

Compiled from Trade Customs and Excise Revenue. Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. a/ If any, included in other countries. b/ Less than 500 pounds.

TABLE XIX.- AUSTRALIA: Domestic exports of wool, excluding tops, 1901-1925

Year ending December 31	In the grease			Scoured and washed		
	To the United Kingdom	To the United States	Total exports	To the United Kingdom	To the United States	Total export
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
1901	234,672		385,280	49,176		66,369
1906	193,741	21,091	415,354	35,302	0	64,889
1911	230,013	10,154	578,824	34,865	0	68,258
Year beginning July 1						
1916	283,446	16	333,214	46,897	154	51,817
1917	139,113	57,425	242,902	59,247	1,447	62,829
1918	352,283	71,776	458,034	103,261	1,365	106,313
1919	397,688	28,326	552,334	68,049	2,047	84,903
1920	283,583	34,291	417,880	42,623	5,075	61,526
1921	337,776	45,778	710,715	65,576	1,325	102,359
1922	259,231	50,235	598,290	75,496	4,149	106,400
1923	163,170	31,910	483,945	24,562	429	42,367
1924 a/	175,450	38,501	491,750	26,761	714	43,634
1925 a/b/	137,816	29,455	425,742	18,362	836	31,945

Compiled from Australian Statistics of Oversea Imports and Exports and Customs and Excise Revenue, 1901-1923, and Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, 1924-1925. a/ Preliminary. b/ Six months. c/ Included in "Scoured and washed".

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA, CONT'D.

TABLE XX.- AUSTRALIA: Exports of mutton and lamb to United Kingdom and other countries 1901 - 1925

Year <u>a/</u>	To the United Kingdom	To other countries	Total
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1901	45,563	20,725	66,288
1902	19,063	25,043	44,106
1903	18,202	17,632	35,834
1904	35,070	12,794	47,864
1905	32,768	24,090	56,858
1906	67,252	23,440	90,692
1907	82,677	20,551	103,228
1908	82,341	7,237	89,578
1909	110,159	5,777	115,936
1910	181,557	8,672	190,229
1911	120,757	8,912	129,669
1912	108,556	6,816	115,372
1913	191,440	13,492	204,932
1914-15	187,898	5,356	193,254
1915-16	33,540	1,804	35,344
1916-17	65,140	1,673	66,813
1917-18	9,533	9,642	19,175
1918-19	49,785	9,902	59,687
1919-20	239,154	7,817	246,971
1920-21	47,792	7,102	54,894
1921-22	88,631	3,034	91,665
1922-23	162,653	4,950	167,603
1923-24	35,997	3,808	39,805
1924-25	45,045	5,227	50,272
1925-26 (First Six months) ..	57,322	2,547	<u>b/</u> 59,869

Official Yearbook of Australia No. 1, page 239, No. 6, page 344, No. 11, page 319, No. 15, page and No. 17. No. 18 and Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics Dec. 1925, page 20.

a/ Year ending December 31, 1901 to 1913 year ending June 30, 1915 to 1926.

b/ Exports for same period 1924-25 season were 40,337,000 pounds.

COTTON: Production in 1925-26 in all countries reporting to May, 1926
compared with 1924-25

Country	1924-25	1925-26
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>
United States	13,628	16,086
China	2,179	2,114
Egypt	1,507	1,563
India	5,097	5,053
Brazil	605	793
Mexico	298	215
Peru	206	a/ 194
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	43	101
Russia	453	653
Turkey	78	126
Chosen (Korea)	121	137
Uganda	146	b/ 136
Union of South Africa	16	25
Bulgaria	3	2
Algeria	2	7
Nigeria	25	30
Tanganyika	16	17
Australia	14	9
Paraguay	12	10
Syria	21	14
Cyprus	3	3
Total above countries	24,473	27,488
Estimated world total.....	24,800	27,800

a/ From an unofficial source.

b/ Based on report from International Institute of Agriculture that production 7 per cent less than last year.

DECREASED SUGAR BEET ACREAGE IN SWEDEN

The acreage devoted to sugarbeets in Sweden for the 1926-27 campaign will probably not be more than 11,000 acres, or 89 per cent below last year's acreage of 100,000 acres, according to a cable of May 20 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The decrease is due to the failure of growers and sugar companies to arrive at an agreement in regard to beet prices. According to Consul Charles H. Heisler at Malmo, the price paid to growers in 1925 was \$6.28 per ton a/ of beets as compared with \$7.77 per ton a/ in 1924. The contracts contained the stipulation that should prices for refined sugar fall below 4 cents per pound the growers were entitled to give notice of the termination of the contract. During the fall of 1925 the wholesale price went considerably below this even as low as 3 cents per pound. Notice was given during the latter part of October for the termination of contracts on December 1. Negotiations for new contracts were immediately commenced but it was impossible to bring about a satisfactory agreement.

a/ Kind of ton not stated.

CZECH AND BELGIAN HOPS MARKETS ACTIVE

Hop prices in Czechoslovakia during the month of March varied from \$91.29 to \$100.69 per 100 pounds not including the turnover tax, according to a report of April 2 from Vice Consul J. K. Angell at Prague, Czechoslovakia. Trade in hops during this period was more active, the principal demand being for hops of medium quality. Up to the first of April, 20,172,000 pounds of hops of the 1925 crop had been stamped in the Public Stamping House at Zatec (Saaz). This no doubt includes considerable foreign hops as the 1925 hop crop of Czechoslovakia was officially estimated at 14,415,000 pounds and there was practically no carry-over from the 1924 crop. The consul states that hops from Yugoslavia, Poland and other foreign countries are often stored in the Zatec warehouses and it has been the practice in the past to seal them with a regular customs seal, bearing the sign "Customs House at Zatec". In order to avoid having such hops mistaken for Czechoslovakian hops a new procedure is now being followed whereby hops from foreign countries will bear the additional stamp "transit."

The cultivation of hops in Belgium has increased in large proportions and a successful year is expected according to a report of April 26 from Consul Clinton E. MacEachrau at Ghent, Belgium. By the end of March the 1925 stocks were practically sold out, prices quoted were \$29.61 per 100 pounds for Poperinghe hops of the 1925 crop and \$19.46 per 100 pounds for the 1926 crop. The Consul states there were no offers of Alost hops which would probably indicate that the stocks in this quality were exhausted.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 15, 1924-25 and 1925-26

PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 15, 1924-25 and 1925-26

Commodity	July 1-May 15		Week ending			
	1924-25	1925-26	April 24 : 1926	May 1 : 1926	May 8 : 1926	May 15 : 1926
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Wheat.....	182,397	49,294	532	315	950	3,359
Wheat flour b/c/.....	60,254	39,165	658	992	630	489
Rye.....	45,942	9,329	296	249	263	1,452
Corn.....	7,069	20,037	328	185	317	332
Oats.....	7,310	26,793	389	401	511	1,384
Barley.....	19,305	25,320	127	310	585	203
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, inc						
Wiltshire sides.....	252,173	183,935	1,696	2,097	2,080	2,465
Bacon, including						
Cumberland sides...	220,967	176,536	2,514	4,403	3,832	3,535
Lard.....	396,965	594,001	7,881	12,763	11,573	11,094
Pickled pork.....	23,682	24,087	106	350	584	304

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to March 31, 1926, including exports from all ports. b/ In terms of bushels of wheat. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price

Country and item	Unit	March 1909-13: Average	April 1909-13: Average	April 1925	March 1926	April 1926
<u>United Kingdom:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Fat pigs at representa-						
tive English markets..	Thousands			52:	51:	43
Pigs bought for curing:						
in Ireland.....	"	a/ 98:	a/ 97:	64:	64:	68
Supplies of Brit. &						
Irish pork at London	Thousand					
Central Markets.....	pounds			2,381:	1,474:	1,142
<u>Trade -</u>						
<u>Imports -</u>						
Han and bacon.....	"	52,959	52,106:	88,700:	83,552:	
Lard.....	"	20,138	15,887:	21,849:	23,753:	
<u>Exports -</u>						
Bacon, hams & shoul-						
ders from U.S. to						
U. K.	"	25,997	24,547:	26,854:	26,148:	23,769
Lard from U. S. to						
U. K.	"	17,596	13,529:	16,684:	20,830:	27,279
<u>Stocks -</u>						
Hams, bacon & shoulders	Thousand					
Liverpool end of month	boxes			38:	19:	13
Lard, refined, Liver-	Thousand					
pool, end of month...	pounds			3,100:	1,814:	5,141
<u>Prices at Liverpool -</u>	Dollars per					
Wiltshire sides(Amer.)	100 lbs.			21.03:	21.89:	22.49
Wiltshire sides(Can.)	"	14.14:	14.16:	22.52:	24.50:	25.47
Wiltshire sides(Dan.)	"	14.70:	15.00:	25.68:	26.83:	29.00
Lard, Prime Steam						
Western.....	"	11.30:	11.70:	17.95:	16.54:	16.02
<u>Denmark:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Pigs killed in export						
slaughter houses.....	Thousands	a/ 207:	a/ 210:	333:		
<u>Trade -</u>	Thousand					
Exports of bacon.....	pounds	b/23,519:	b/24,372:	35,962:		
a/ 1911 - 1914 average. b/ 1913.						

continued -

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price,
cont'd.

Country and item	Unit	March: 1909-13: Average	April: 1909-13: Average	April 1925	March 1926	April 1926
<u>Germany:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities	Thousands	314:	301:	241:	258:	188
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers.....	"	376:	356:	297:	328:	247
<u>Trade -</u>						
<u>Imports -</u>	Thousand					
Bacon	pounds	1714:	214:	1,374:	1,745:c/	1,764
Lard	"	21,099:	19,228:	19,998:	24,093:c/	21,385
<u>Exports -</u>						
Bacon to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S. ...	"	712:	784:	633:	2,389:	1,859
Lard to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S.	"	22,197:	14,685:	9,778:	23,932:	17,977
<u>Prices -</u>	Dollars per					
Lard, Hamburg	100 lbs.			18.24:	16.90:	16.56
Margarine, Berlin.....	"			13.29:	13.94:	13.94
Hogs, live weight, Berlin.....	"	11.35:	11.18:	13.09:	16.70:	15.95
Potatoes, feeding, Berlin.....	"	.39:	.39:	.40:	.24:d/	.25
Barley, feeding, Leipzig.....	"	1.75:	1.77:	2.35:	1.92:c/	1.95
<u>United States:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Inspected slaughter hogs	Thousands	2,582:	2,322:	3,037:	3,562:	3,105
<u>Trade -</u>						
Exports of bacon, hams and shoulders.....	Thousand pounds	31,722:	30,270:	33,413:	34,133:	31,410
Exports of lard.....	"	49,845:	37,407:	44,447:	64,259:	63,160
<u>Stocks -</u>						
Lard in cold storage end of month	"	b/ 105,370:	b/ 117,592:	151,499:	93,108:c/	98,315
<u>Prices -</u>	Dollars per					
Hogs, Chicago.....	100 lbs.	8.02:	8.04:	12.55:	12.20:	12.33
Lard, prime steam, Chicago	"	10.60:	10.53:	17.07:	16.70:	16.75

a/ Includes Cumberland Sides. b/ 1919-1923 average. c/ Preliminary. d/ Average for first half of month. e/ Average for first three weeks.

BUTLER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York.
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	May 14, 1926	May 21, 1926	May 22, 1925
New York, 92 score <u>a/</u>	41.50	41.00	41.00
Montreal No. 1, Pasteurized <u>a/</u>	33.13	33.25	<u>b/</u>
Copenhagen, official quotation	35.36	34.76	36.08
Berlin, 1a quality <u>a/</u>	35.22	35.22	<u>b/</u>
London:			
Danish	<u>c/</u>	38.13	<u>d/</u>
Dutch, unsalted	<u>c/</u>	36.50	38.19
New Zealand	<u>c/</u>	36.94	36.46
New Zealand, unsalted	<u>c/</u>	-----	38.41
Australian	<u>c/</u>	36.28	34.50
Australian, unsalted	<u>c/</u>	-----	36.24
Argentine, unsalted	<u>c/</u>	33.46	32.55
Siberian	<u>c/</u>	32.64	32.11

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Thursday price. b/ Not received at that time. c/ No quotations during British strike. Prices fixed at maximum quotations as of April 30, 1926. d/ No quotations due to Danish strikes.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		May 12, 1926	May 19, 1926	May 20, 1925
<u>GERMANY:</u>				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	52,477	58,505	60,568
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs:	16.32	15.77	13.40
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg ..	"	17.37	17.77	18.05
<u>UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:</u>				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	5,003	7,927	12,366
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	8,734		13,948
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires.....	\$ per 100 lbs:	c/	24.77	20.81
Canadian "	"	c/	26.94	23.41
Danish "	"	c/	29.98	27.10
Imports, Great Britain: <u>a/b/</u>				
Mutton, frozen	Carcasses			108,381
Lamb, "	"			277,001
Beef, "	Quarters			70,189
Beef, chilled	"			41,843
<u>DENMARK:</u>				
Exports, of bacon <u>a/</u>	1,000 lbs.	5,130	6,202	1,100

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce. b/ Week ending Tuesday preceding date indicated. c/ No data during British strike. Prices fixed at maximum quotations as of April 30, 1926.

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